FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST EUROPE

Unrest Sweeps Satellites

Polish Govt. Shifted

Mass disturbances in Communist Poland & Hungary Oct. 19-23 carried a new Polish Politburo into power and endangered continued Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe.

Growing satellite rebellion was attributed widely to the democratization campaign stemming from Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's anti-Stalin speech to the 20th Soviet CP Congress Feb. 24-25 [see pp. 213A1-216G3] & continued pressure by Yugoslav Pres. Tito for a measure of satellite independence. [See pp. 323A1-G2, 205B1-D2]

Gomulka Heads Polish CP

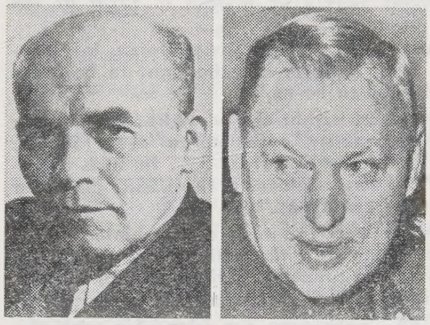
A new Polish Politburo, elected Oct. 21, was committed to development of greater internal freedom & a Polish communism independent of Soviet control. The new body was headed by reinstated former CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka. Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky was dropped from Politburo membership.

The election of the Politburo followed (a) a flying trip to Warsaw by a Soviet CP delegation led by Khrushchev Oct. 19-20 and (b) reports of a clash between Polish & Soviet troops on the Polish-East German frontier near Stettin (Szczeczin) Oct. 19. [See p. 331G2-A3]

Key figures in the Polish shift:

Gomulka, who became First Secy. of Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party Oct. 21, was considered a symbol of opposition to Russian domination of Poland. Imprisoned in Aug. 1951 for rightist & nationalist deviation, he had been released in Dec. 1954, reinstated in party Aug. 4, 1956 & re-elected to CP Central Com. Oct. 19. Born Feb. 6, 1905 in Krosno, Poland, Gomulka started work as blacksmith at 14, joined in organizing Communist youth & labor groups after World War I. Imprisoned repeatedly by Polish Govt. during 1920s & 1930s, he was in Lodz jail when World War II began but joined in defense of Warsaw as member of worker's battalion. Following defeat of Poland in 1939, Gomulka crossed into Soviet-occupied territory & settled in Lodz. He worked in Communist resistance organized in Lodz & Warsaw after German invasion of Russia in 1941, became a Polish Workers' Party Secy. in 1943 & joined Lublin Com. of Natl. Liberation in 1944. Elected Polish Vice Premier & party First Secy. following World War II, Gomulka reportedly opposed Vice Premier Hilary Minc's drive for rapid collectivization of Polish peasantry & advocated an early form of Natl. Communism. He was dismissed as CP First Secy. Sept. 5, 1948, at height of campaign against Titoism, was dropped from Polish Cabt. Jan. 21, 1949 & ousted from CP Central Com. Nov. 14, 1949 together with former Vice Defense Min. Marjan Spychalski & Vice Justice Min. Zenon Kliszko. Gomulka is married, has one son, 26.

Rokossovsky, excluded from new Polish CP Politburo Oct. 21, had been named to Polish Central Com. Nov. 14, 1949 at same meeting that had expelled First Secy. Gomulka [see above]. Became Polish Defense Min. & Marshal of Army Nov. 7, 1949 after being "placed at the disposal of the Polish Govt." by the USSR. Entered Politburo May 11, 1950. His supporters had justified his entry into Polish political life after career as high Soviet Army officer on grounds of Polish citizenship adopted in 1944 & birth, allegedly in Warsaw in 1896. Various accounts say Rokossovsky began his army career as Russian military school cadet, entered Czarist armies during World War I & reached rank of major. In 1917, according to Soviet sources, he joined Red Guards and took part in Bolshevik Revolution, civil war & 1919-1920 Russo-Polish campaign. He reportedly joined Soviet CP in 1919, attended Frunze Military Academy as specialist in air & tank warfare. Reports of his imprisonment during Stalin's 1937-41 purges of Soviet Army were substantiated by CP First Secy. Khrushchev in his speech to 20th Soviet CP Congress [see p. 215D3]. Rokossovsky reportedly was released for service at the front on intercession of then Soviet Army Chief of Staff Boris N. Shaposhnikov after June 1941 German invasion of Russia. He entered the war as colonel, was credited with defense of Smolensk (1941), Moscow & Orel (1941-42), offensives at Stalingrad (1942-43) & Warsaw (1944). Rokossovsky is married to a Russian, reportedly is father of 2 or 3 children. [See Vol. IX, p. 362M for previous biog. data]



Wide World
GOMULKA ROKOSSOVSKY

Polish Political Developments

The Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party Central Com. met Oct. 19 to act on Gomulka's reinstatement & the selection of a new Politburo. The old Politburo, headed by CP First Secy. Edward Ochab, resigned, and the Central Com. readmitted Gomulka, former Vice Defense Min. Gen. Marjan Spychalski, Vice Justice Min. Zenon Kliszko & Col. Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, all ousted with Gomulka in Poland's 1949-50 Titoist purges. [See Vol. IX, p. 371A]

According to reports by Warsaw correspondent Sidney Gruson, appearing in the *N.Y. Times* Oct. 21, a motion then was presented for election of a new Politburo including Gomulka & his "liberal" supporters, Ochab & Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, but excluding the pro-Soviet "Natolin faction"* led by Marshal Rokossovsky & Politburo members Zenon Nowak & Frantisek Jozwiak-Witold. Action on the motion was halted by Ochab's announcement that the Khrushchev mission had arrived in Warsaw. The Central Com. adjourned to permit Gomulka, Ochab & the old Politburo to open talks with the Russians.

Khrushchev Presents Ultimatum

Khrushchev had landed Oct. 19 with a Soviet CP delegation including First Dep. Premiers Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Anastas I. Mikoyan & Lazar M. Kaganovich, Warsaw Pact Cmndr. Marshal Ivan Konev and, reports said, Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov.

Polish sources said Khrushchev presented the Poles with an ultimatum demanding retention of the old Polish CP Politburo & a slowdown in Poland's democratization. Khrushchev reportedly threatened intervention by 2 Soviet divisions said to be moving toward Warsaw. [See p. 347C1]

Poles Reject Soviet Terms

First Secy. Ochab reportedly told Khrushchev Oct. 19 that "if you do not stop them [the Soviet troops] immediately, we will walk out of here & break off all contact. . . . Don't think you can keep us here & start a *putsch* outside." Ochab reportedly told the Russians that the "party & our workers have been warned & they are ready."

Khrushchev reportedly called Gomulka a "traitor" & accused him of

* Named for the suburban Warsaw village where the pro-Soviet Politburo bloc had caucused.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Mass anti-Soviet disorders in Communist Poland & Poland led to new Polish Politburo under Red "nationalist" Wladislaw Gomulka & demands for ouster of Hungary's pro-Soviet leaders.

Britain & France rejected new Egyptian bid for Suez talks.

Jordan opened case against Israel before UN Security Council.

82 nations approved statute for UN "atoms-for-peace" agency.

United States

President rejected Soviet premier's proposal to negotiate agreement ending A-tests; President listed reasons for opposing Stevenson's proposal to end H-tests.

President ordered work started on atomic merchant ship.

Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. defeated AFL-CIO union to keep control of N.Y. dockworkers.

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Gomulka's Independent Communist Policy for Poland

(Translation of excerpts from Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka's address to the Polish Communist Party Central Com. in Warsaw Oct. 20, as broadcast by Warsaw Radio & reported by Reuters. Direct quotations are Gomulka's words.)

"When I was speaking 7 years ago, I thought that I was speaking for the last time to the Central Com. of the party."

"The leaders of the national economy did not manage to do their job properly. The whole nation had to pay for the erroneous economic policy."

"The key to the solution lies in the hands of the working class. The future depends entirely on the attitude of the working class, and that attitude depends on the party policy."

"The working class taught the Govt. a painful lesson. The Poznan workers, manifesting in the streets, called with a loud voice: 'Enough of this, one cannot live like this, we must return from the wrong way.' They did not do it lightheartedly." "It was a great mistake to picture the Poznan tragedy as a work of agents & *provocateurs*. The causes of the Poznan tragedy lie in us, the party, the Govt."

"There would be no Poznan riots if the leadership of the party would not conceal the truth. There would be no bloodshed if the leadership of the party would candidly reveal the truth."

"It is not enough to change the people in the Govt. to improve the situation. It is necessary to make changes in the system of Govt. All bad parts in our model of socialism must be exchanged for better ones." "The impatience of the working class comes from the poor living conditions. . . . Even if we change the whole membership of the party, nothing will change [in our economy]."

We "must tell the workers the truth: The situation does not allow us to make any considerable increases of pay. The string has been stretched to the breaking point." We must "produce more, cheaper & better. . . . The insufficient amount of building materials could be overcome by resorting to private enterprise."

"The imbecility of the agricultural policy in the past period brought ruin to many an individual farmer. . . . The quotas should be revised in favor of the farmers."

"The roads to socialism may be various, such as in the Soviet Union, in Yugoslavia & possibly some [other countries]. Every country has the right to be independent & sovereign [or] I would say it begins to be so."

"In the Soviet Union, the place of discussion within the party has been taken by the cult of personality. . . . The cult of personality" extended to "every [Soviet] country," and "even the party" became "totally subjugated. . . . In such conditions, could the relations between [the CPs of the satellites & the USSR] be based on the principle of equality? It is clear they could not."

CP "leaders should set up a commission with the task of examining" past purges of members & ending "matters connected with the activities of the Polish Berias." The most powerful trend "sweeping the country" is the call "for democratization of our life & demands for liquidation of . . . the cult of personality."

The party must fight those who aim at "weakening our friendship with the Soviet Union." The differences with the USSR are "of the past."

"In order that the party would be equal to its tasks [it must] be compact & monolithic . . . not govern [but] only lead. . . . The personal composition of the Govt. must be reduced to the actual needs of the country."

"The truth told to the nation shall become the [people's] source of strength. . . . It will restore the people's confidence in the People's Govt. & our party. That confidence is indispensable for the realization of our aims."

wanting "to sell the country to the Americans & the Zionists" after "the [Soviet] soldiers shed their blood here" during World War II. The Soviet troops were said to have been ordered halted Oct. 19.[See p. 346D-F3]

Russians Accept Politburo

The Russian & Polish delegations met for a 2d series of talks late Oct. 19 after the Poles had reported to their Central Com. for discussion of the Soviet ultimatum. Polish informants said that, in talks lasting into Oct. 20, the Soviet mission accepted a proposed list of new Polish Politburo members.

(Following conclusion of the 2d meeting, the Khrushchev mission left for Moscow early Oct. 20.)

The Polish CP Central Com. was convened immediately after the meeting Oct. 20 to hear members' views on the political crisis & a 2½-hr. speech by Gomulka. [See box]

Gomulka, Politburo Elected

The Central Com. convened again Oct. 21 to debate Gomulka's speech, then voted in a new Politburo, excluding Marshal Rokossovsky. The members of the new Politburo: Gomulka (First Secy., with 75 of 75 possible votes), Ochab, Cyrankiewicz, Forgn. Min. Adam Rapacki, Planning Comm. Chrmn. Stefan Jedrychowski, Col. Loga-Sowinski, Jerzy Morawski (all with 72-73 out of 75 possible votes), Roman Zambrowski & Aleksander Zawadski, with 56 votes each.

Excluded from the new Politburo: Rokossovsky (with only 26 of the 50 votes needed for election), Natolin faction adherents Nowak & Jozwiak-Witold, Vice Premier Roman Nowak, Vice Pres. Franciszek Mazur & Wladyslaw Dworakowski. News of the new Politburo's election was greeted by student & worker demonstrations in Warsaw & other major Polish cities Oct. 22. The demonstrations had begun among Warsaw Polytechnic students, 5,000 of whom cheered Gomulka's name at a rally Oct. 19, then spread to other groups & cities across Poland Oct. 19-22, often taking on an anti-Soviet character.

The new Polish regime acted Oct. 23 to reduce Soviet influence on Poland's armed forces by naming Gen. Spychalski as chief of the Army's Political Education Dept. He replaced Lt. Gen. Kazimierz Witaszewski, an aide to Marshal Rokossovsky & reported adherent of the pro-Soviet Natolin faction.

The Sejm (Parliament) convened Oct. 23 to debate preparation of a new voting law to govern elections scheduled for Dec. 16. Debate was delayed, however, by demands for a review of the current political situation. Sejm Deputy Julian Hochfeld demanded that the Sejm stop being "the pseudo-parliamentary idiocy that it has been before."

Polish Military Moves

Warsaw dispatches said Oct. 19-23 that the new Govt. was taking steps against possible intervention by 3 Soviet divisions reported in Poland & Polish Army units under command of former Soviet officers.

Polish sources said Oct. 19-20 that workers in leading Warsaw factories, warned of the crisis, had been armed & massed in their plants as potential troops. It was reported Oct. 21 that Polish Security Police units, under Gen. Waclaw Komar, a Gomulka supporter, had been mobilized for 2 weeks before the Oct. 19 CP Central Com. meeting. [See p. 142G1]

Russo-Polish Clashes Reported

Among incidents reported between Polish & Russian forces Oct. 18-21:

- Russian troops based in East Germany massed on the Polish frontier Oct. 19 and asked permission to cross into Stettin (Szczecin). When refused, they attempted to cross anyway, were fired on by Polish units and withdrew.
- Soviet troops were reported to have crossed the Russian frontier and to have reached Siedlice, 55 mi. from Warsaw, Oct. 19. They reportedly began withdrawing toward their bases in the USSR Oct. 21.
- Other Soviet units, including an armored force estimated at 800 tanks, were said to be moving on Warsaw from Western Poland Oct. 19. It was reported that they were halted by Polish Security Police units near Sochaczew Oct. 19 and withdrawn Oct. 21.
- An "incident" was reported between Polish forces & "a large concentration" of Russians Oct. 19-20 near Sochabeztycz, 60 mi. west of Warsaw. A Soviet tank unit moving on Warsaw before the CP Central Com. meeting reportedly rammed a train Oct. 18.

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Russian Troops Maneuver

Soviet forces in Poland, believed under Marshal Konev's command, began maneuvers Oct. 22 near Warsaw, Lodz & Lublin. It was reported that the new Polish Politburo had been given assurances the maneuvers would be ended quickly.

Marshal Rokossovsky reportedly assured the Central Com. Oct. 21 of the Polish Army's loyalty to the Warsaw Govt. Polish Army, Navy & AF units adopted resolutions of loyalty to the Govt. in mass meetings Oct. 19-22. Civilian demonstrations for Rokossovsky's ouster as Polish Army chief were reported in Warsaw, Poznan, Wroclaw, Krakow & Stettin Oct. 22.

2 Soviet cruisers reported lying in the Bay of Danzig (Gdansk) since Oct. 19 asked & were refused permission to enter Danzig Harbor Oct. 22.

Polish sources said that Khrushchev, in telephone conversations with Gomulka Oct. 23, had agreed to end all unusual Russian military activity in Poland by Oct. 24. Khrushchev was said to have pledged withdrawal of the 2 Soviet cruisers off Danzig & removal of a Soviet Army tank force encamped near Lodz (80 mi. south of Warsaw) to its base near Legnica. Russian destroyers sighted Sept. 22 off Puck & Swinemunde (Swinoujscie) were said to have been withdrawn by Oct. 23.

Poznan Trial Reviews Seen

Polish Prosecutor Gen. Marian Rybicki reportedly ordered reviews Oct. 23 of all sentences imposed on Poznan rioters not accused of either robbery or murder during the June 28-30 uprising. [See pp. 217B1-218C1]

The Poznan District Court Oct. 22 acquitted 3 men and ordered retrial of 5 others accused in the 3d Poznan riot trial. The 2d Poznan trial had ended Oct. 12 with 2 men acquitted & 7 others, aged 18 to 22, sentenced to from 1½- to 6-yr. prison terms for attacks on Poznan Security Police Hq. [See p. 331B-F2]

Executed Officers Cleared

Rybicki, in a report to the Sejm's Justice Com. Oct. 14, had disclosed that 19 Polish Army, Navy & AF officers executed in 1952 as spies had been posthumously cleared. Rybicki said the executed men had been condemned by "unpermitted methods" in connection with the trial of Brig. Gen. Stanislaw Tatar, World War II Polish Home Army operations chief. Tatar was freed in Apr. 1956. [See Vol. XI, p. 261H]

Justice Min. Sofia Wasilkowska said in the report Oct. 14 that more than 35,000 persons, including nearly 6,000 political prisoners, had been freed under amnesty provisions disclosed earlier this year. [See p. 186G1-A2]

'Ike' Hints Aid to Poles

Pres. Eisenhower said Oct. 20 that "all friends of the Polish people recognize & sympathize with their traditional yearning for liberty & independence." The President added that "our hearts go out" to all the "captive peoples" of satellite Europe.

Mr. Eisenhower told a jubilee meeting of the United Bro'hood of Carpenters & Joiners Oct. 22 that the U.S. was ready to give aid to Poland & other "freedom-loving" satellites if they "need & want it and can profitably use it." The President saw such aid as part of an American "mission as the champion of human freedom." [See pp. 339F2, 227G1]

(The Warsaw CP newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* Oct. 22 charged Pres. Eisenhower with "interference in our internal affairs." The newspaper rejected the idea that "changes here mean a new turn in our foreign policy." It asserted that Poland would continue "unity & friendship with the Soviet Union, based on the ideological unity of our parties.")

Dulles Bars U.S. Intervention

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told CBS-TV's *Face the Nation* questioners Oct. 22 that he did not "think we would send our armed forces to East Germany or Poland" to counter possible Russian military moves against the new Polish regime. Intervention in the current political crisis, Dulles said, would be "the last thing the Polish people want." Dulles doubted that the USSR would intervene with "mass military means." He said the U.S. would be ready to aid Poland economically. [See p. 217F3]

Hungarians Riot Vs. USSR

Demonstrations & mass meetings started by Hungarian students Oct. 20-21 spread quickly to the general population. Mobs estimated at 100,000 gathered in downtown Budapest Oct. 23 & near the Budapest Radio Bldg. to demand the ouster of Hungarian CP First Secy. Erno Gero, formation of a new Govt. by ex-Premier Imre Nagy, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary & trial of Stalinist ex-CP First Secy. Matyas Rakosi. Police who fired into the crowd were reported to have killed one person & wounded others.

500 soldiers & officers had been seen in orderly anti-Soviet demonstrations earlier Oct. 23.

Budapest Radio reported Oct. 22 that an "independent" "internal & foreign policy" & Nagy's restoration had been demanded at the student mass meetings. A "stormy ovation" was given a student speaker who said "Poland has set an example." Demonstrations were begun Oct. 21 by students from Budapest Technical College and Szeged & Pecs Universities, who had presented demands to the Govt. Oct. 20.

Gero, in a speech broadcast during the demonstrations Oct. 23, warned against attempts to harm Soviet relations and charged that some mob leaders sought to restore capitalism. He pledged to defend socialism. Gero had returned earlier Oct. 23 from Yugoslavia, where he & Yugoslav Vice Pres. Aleksander Rankovic Oct. 22 had signed a joint communiqué calling for closer political & economic cooperation between their countries. [See p. 339E-F3]

(Hungary Oct. 20 ended all restrictions on travel by foreign diplomats except in border areas barred to Hungarian citizens.) [See p. 267D3]

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Chinese Communist Pres. Mao Tse-tung Oct. 21 telegraphed congratulations to Wladyslaw Gomulka on his election as Polish CP First Secy. Reports from Warsaw Oct. 15 said Chinese Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai had backed the Polish democratization campaign in talks with then-Polish CP First Secy. Ochab, visiting the September Chinese CP Congress. [See p. 307F2] . . . **Czechoslovakian** Interior Ministry said Oct. 20 that 7 Czechs would be tried "soon" as U.S. spies. U.S. Consular employe Vera M. Osso was recalled from Czechoslovakia Oct. 23 after being declared *persona non grata* for using false identity papers. [See p. 316C2] . . . **Rumanian** CP First Secy. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, visiting Yugoslavia with Premier Chivu Stoica & Forgn. Min. Grigore Preoteasu, said in Belgrade Oct. 22 that while each CP had the right to follow its own path, Rumania had learned much from the USSR's experience. [See p. 205C2] . . . **Yugoslav** Forgn. Ministry said Oct. 17 that it "appreciated" Pres. Eisenhower's decision to continue U.S. aid but rejected his contention that a threat exists "to the independence of Yugoslavia on the part of the Soviet Union." Mr. Eisenhower's report to the U.S. Congress, it said, was "not in conformity with the principle of independent & equal cooperation." [See p. 339F2-C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Suez Talks Rejected

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau conferred with British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd in London Oct. 23 on the Suez dispute. Following the talks, Pineau said Oct. 23 that Britain & France had agreed they could not consider "seriously" a new Egyptian offer of direct negotiations on a possible Suez settlement. [See p. 338C2]

The British & French leaders reportedly had been informed Oct 23, through UN sources, of an Egyptian bid to discuss guarantees for unrestricted use of the canal. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld had met with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi & British UN delegation chief Sir Pierson Dixon at UN Hq. in New York Oct. 19 in an effort to renew direct 3-power Suez negotiations. [See p. 337B1-D2, D3]

Wing Comndr. Ali Sabry, in Cairo Oct. 17 to report to Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser on the UN Security Council's Suez debate, said that Egypt expected to begin exploratory talks on a Suez settlement with Britain & France in Geneva. Egyptian spokesmen said Oct. 20 that the Geneva talks would begin Oct. 29, include Fawzi, Pineau & Lloyd. British Forgn. Office spokesmen said Oct. 20 that "no arrangements have been made for such a meeting." French sources Oct. 20 described the Egyptian report as a "trial balloon."

Nasser Gets Indian Plans

Nasser conferred on the Suez question Oct. 19-20 with Indian diplomat V. K. Krishna Menon, who had arrived in Cairo from talks in London Oct. 19. Before leaving for New Delhi Oct. 20, Menon said he had "put various plans" before Nasser "for consideration."

The Cairo newspaper *Al Goumhouria* reported Oct. 21 that Menon had proposed a new Suez plan under which Egypt would "recognize" the Suez Canal Users' Assn., which would "function in an advisory capacity." The plan would provide for UN appointment of chiefs for the 3 divisions of the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority during the first 3 years of the plan's operation. [See p. 330E1-A2]

(The Suez Canal Users' Assn. Council, meeting in London Oct. 19, appointed Danish Consul Gen. in N. Y. Eyvind Bartels, 40, as chief SCUA administrator [see p. 314A1]. Washington dispatches Oct. 19 reported Western disagreement on payment of Suez tolls into SCUA accounts. Britain & France were said to feel that the funds should be blocked & the SCUA used to coerce Egyptian cooperation in the absence of a firm canal agreement. The U.S. was reported backing distribution of a share of SCUA tolls to Egypt & use of the SCUA as an instrument of cooperation with Egyptian Suez officials.) [See p. 338B-F1]

Soviet Aswan Offer Claimed

Nasser reiterated in an interview published in the *N. Y. Times* Oct. 18 that the "Russians are ready to give Egypt long-term loans" for construction of the Aswan High Dam.

Nasser said the loans had been offered by Soviet Amb.-to-Egypt Yevgeni D. Kiselev & that the final decision on the bid would be deferred until his planned visit to the USSR [see p. 251E1]. Egypt, Nasser said, was ready for "any form of consultation or cooperation" on a Suez solution but would not accept "domination" of the canal. [See p. 322G2-A3]

UN Meets on Palestine

The UN Security Council convened Oct. 19 to hear Jordan present the first of 2 complaints brought by Jordan & Israel on continued violence along their common frontier. Jordanian Amb.-to-U.S. Abdel Monem Rifai urged UN sanctions on Israel & warned that unless the UN stops "Israeli aggression right away" Jordan would "have to seek other methods" to guard its borders. Dep. Israeli UN Delegate Mordecai R. Kidron told the Council Oct. 19 that Jordan had initiated the "bloodshed" in "every case." [See p. 339A-G1]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld had warned in a letter to the Security Council Oct. 18 that Israel was jeopardizing the Palestine truce by unilateral investigation of Arab raids & the launching of retaliatory attacks. A report by UN truce chief Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns Oct. 18 listed 199 Arabs & 58 Israelis killed in border violence during the first 9 months of 1956 [see p. 323C3]. The Council adjourned Oct. 19 after expressions of support for the Jordanian complaint from the British, Soviet & Iranian delegates.

(3 Israeli soldiers were reported killed & 27 wounded Oct. 21 when their truck & weapons carrier were blown up by land mines in the El Auja [Nitsana] demilitarized zone. Israel charged Oct. 21 that the mines had been laid 2 miles within Israeli territory by Egyptian troops.) [See p. 307G3]

Algerian Leaders Seized

5 Algerian rebel leaders were arrested by French authorities Oct. 22 after their Moroccan Govt.-chartered transport plane was diverted during a Morocco-to-Tunisia flight & landed near Algiers by its French crew. The 5, members of Cairo Hq. of the exiled Algerian Natl. Liberation Front, were: Mohammed ben Bella, NLF military commander; Mohammed Khider, NLF political director; Mohammed Boudiaf, Mustafa Lachraf & Hussein Ait Ahmed, Algerian rebel envoy to the UN. [See p. 136C1]

The rebel leaders had just ended talks with Moroccan Sultan Mohammed V in Rabat & were en route to a meeting in Tunis in conjunction with a state visit there by Mohammed V Oct. 23. The Tunis talks reportedly had been planned to study joint Tunisian-Moroccan intervention in the Algerian rebellion & eventual mediation of a cease-fire between French & rebel forces. Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba protested the French action Oct. 23. Moroccan Dep. Premier Driss M'Hammedi protested Oct. 23 that the rebels had been guests of the Sultan when arrested. [See p. 291G2-B3]

UN Votes Atom Charter

Delegates from 82 nations unanimously approved a revised statute for establishment of a UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency Oct. 23. The vote came after agreement Oct. 22 on a compromise resolution governing UN control of fissionable materials to be furnished by the agency. Under the resolution, Intl. AEA teams would have the right to inspect recipient nations & insure "peaceful" use of AEA materials. [See p. 331E-G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Bulganin Enters H-Test Debate

U.S. political controversy over halting hydrogen-bomb tests was thrown into further confusion Oct. 19-22 by a letter in which Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin again suggested to Pres. Eisenhower that they negotiate an agreement to end A-weapon tests. [See p. 308C1-C2]

The Bulganin letter, dated Oct. 17, was delivered to State Secy. John Foster Dulles Oct. 19 and was made public by Moscow Oct. 20 as Mr. Eisenhower still was studying it while returning by plane to Washington after a 5-day Western campaign tour.

The President, who had been attacking Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson's proposal of a halt to H-tests, rejected Bulganin's suggestion in an Oct. 21 note that assailed the Soviet premier for meddling in an American election.

Stevenson Oct. 21 criticized the White House for having "dismissed the Russian offer out of hand" without the "sober consideration" expected for any possibility of "reducing tension & the danger of war—most of all nuclear war." But Stevenson Oct. 22 said he shared "fully Pres. Eisenhower's resentment at the manner & timing" of Bulganin's "interference" in U.S. "political affairs."

Note Backs Stevenson Stand

Bulganin's letter, as released by the White House Oct. 21, upheld the point made by Stevenson that an effective check on violation of a test-halting accord was the knowledge that "any explosion of an atomic or hydrogen bomb cannot . . . be produced without being recorded" abroad.

Bulganin suggested that "the best guarantee" against violation of such an agreement would be the "fact that secret testing of nuclear weapons is impossible & that consequently a government" could not test a bomb "without exposing itself to the entire world as the violator of an international agreement."

In an obvious allusion to Stevenson, Bulganin said the Russians "fully share the opinion recently expressed by certain prominent public figures in the United States concerning the necessity & the possibility of concluding an agreement on . . . prohibiting atomic weapon tests & concerning the positive influence" this would have on the world situation.

Bulganin, stressing Russia's "peace-loving foreign policy" & desire for disarmament, rejected Mr. Eisenhower's "statement that [U.S.] discontinuance of testing" would be "a unilateral American act." It could not be unilateral, Bulganin insisted, "since the Soviet Union itself proposes" international "coordinated action . . . with Soviet participation." Bulganin also rejected the President's insistence that tests could end only as part of a complete disarmament pact.

Bulganin, noting that disarmament was being discussed in the U.S. election campaign, charged that there had been "obvious distortion" of Soviet policy in the political speeches of U.S. officials, "particularly [in] the statements of Mr. Dulles."

Eisenhower Rebukes Bulganin

President Eisenhower, in a sharply-worded note, told Bulganin Oct. 21 that his letter "departs from accepted international practice" in these ways:

(1) "The sending of your note in the midst of a national election campaign . . . expressing your support of the opinions" of prominent U.S. figures "constitutes an interference . . . in our internal affairs of a kind which, if indulged in by an ambassador, would lead to his being declared

persona non grata." (2) Bulganin published the note "before it could be carefully translated & delivered to me." (3) "Your statement with respect to the Secy. of State is not only unwarranted, but is personally offensive to me." (4) "You seem to impugn my own sincerity."

Mr. Eisenhower said he had not ordered Bulganin's letter to be returned only because he hoped "that direct communications between us may serve the cause of peace."

The President said the U.S. had been exploring disarmament plans but that "to be effective & not simply a mirage, all these plans require systems of inspection & control which your Govt. has steadfastly refused to accept." He promised (a) to "close no doors which might open a secure way to serve humanity," (b) to "entertain & seriously evaluate all proposals from any source which seem to have merit" and (c) "constantly [to] seek . . . formulations which might dependably remove the atomic menace."

Stevenson Criticizes President

Stevenson in both his statements on the Bulganin letter, criticized Pres. Eisenhower's handling of Russian proposals to curb H-bombs.

Stevenson said Oct. 21 that "although there appears to be nothing new in Mr. Bulganin's latest communication, it is encouraging that Russia appears to be still disposed to curb these dreadful weapons." He agreed that "nobody can say . . . how sincere the Russians are." But he insisted "that we cannot afford to let them continuously appear before the rest of the world as more devoted to peace & disarmament than we are."

Assailing Bulganin Oct. 22 for interfering in the U.S. election, Stevenson nevertheless called Mr. Eisenhower's reply "unfortunate." If Bulganin's offer "is made for propaganda purposes only," Stevenson said, "it should be exposed for all the world to see." But if the "Russian offer . . . reflects an opportunity to move ahead now toward a stop" to further H-bomb explosions, the U.S. should "pursue this opening immediately & all the way," he declared. (Stevenson said also that Bulganin had "expressed the hope . . . that Mr. Eisenhower would run for reelection" and that "other Russian leaders have said they favored Eisenhower for President." Stevenson added that the "party the Russians would like to see in control" of the U.S. was neither the Republican nor the Democratic party.)

Other Comment on Red Note

Sen. Estes Kefauver, Stevenson's Vice Presidential running mate, told reporters in Oildale, Calif. Oct. 21 that although "we have a right to be leery" about Soviet offers, the U.S. should open talks on Bulganin's H-test proposal because "this one may have been made in good faith." "We have everything to gain & nothing to lose," he said. He pointed out that Stevenson had not proposed U.S. nuclear disarmament but had recommended that the U.S. continue to produce, develop & experiment with atomic weapons "up to the point of testing." Kefauver charged in Rock Springs, Wyo. Oct. 22 that Pres. Eisenhower had made a "stubborn, peevish response" to Bulganin at a time that was not suitable "for striped-pants diplomacy." Democrats, Kefauver said, were willing to assume any political risk involved in negotiating on the Red proposal. [See p. 341E1]

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), in a statement phoned to the Democratic Natl. Com. in Washington from Bonham, Tex. Oct. 23, suggested that Pres. Eisenhower may have fallen into a propaganda trap by his summary dismissal of Bulganin's proposal. Russian interference in U.S. politics or failure to use proper channels was not the real issue, Rayburn said. "The real issue is how we can find a way to save the world from atomic death. Mr. Eisenhower owes it to his country to address himself to that issue." The job of ending the superweapon race should be "our first order of business," he declared. "If, on occasion, the Russians should be sincere, let us . . . make the most of it."

Ex-N. Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.), commenting on Bulganin's letter, told Republicans in Pasadena, Calif. Oct. 23 that Stevenson seemed to have walked into a "Communist mousetrap" by call for a halt to H-tests. "The very idea that we should abandon everything we are learning in this field and surrender our atomic lead to Communist Russia is the most dangerous proposal ever made by any American in our lifetime," Dewey said. [See p. 340F3]

'Ike' Explains H-Test Stand

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 23 replied to Stevenson's proposals to end H-tests by issuing (a) an 1,800-word statement explaining his reasons for rejecting the plan and (b) a 7,500-word Executive Branch memorandum giving a history of U.S. A-tests & H-tests, data on fallout & test detection, the story of the U.S. atoms-for-peace program & a chronology of U.S. efforts to achieve disarmament.

He said "the critical issue is not a matter of testing nuclear weapons —but of preventing their use in nuclear war." He insisted that "we must continue—until properly safeguarded international agreements can be reached—to develop our strength in the most advanced weapons—for the sake of our own national safety, for the sake of all free nations, for the sake of peace itself."

Without mentioning Stevenson, Mr. Eisenhower gave these answers to Stevenson's arguments on the issue:

• "The continuance of the present rate of H-bomb testing—by the most sober & scientific judgment—does not imperil the health of humanity," according to the "most authoritative judgment . . . that of the independent Natl. Academy of Sciences." [See p. 341A3]

• The continuance of tests "is having 2 important beneficial results": (a) They "enable us to harness & discipline our weapons more precisely & effectively, drastically reducing their fallout & making them more easy to concentrate . . . on military targets." (b) They "have helped us to develop —not primarily weapons for vaster destruction—but weapons for defense of our people against any possible enemy attack, as well as knowledge vital to . . . civil defense."

• "There is radioactive fallout, including strontium-90, from the testing of all nuclear weapons of whatever size. . . . Such fallout cannot be avoided—as has been implied—by limiting tests to the smaller nuclear weapons. . . . " [See p. 340E2]

• The USSR's "sympathy with the idea of stopping H-bomb tests is indisputable." It "merely reflects" repeated Soviet insistence "that all plans for disarmament be based on simple voluntary agreements."

• "A simple agreement" to stop H-tests "cannot be regarded as automatically self-enforcing on the unverified assumption" that they "can instantly & surely be detected. . . . [It is] impossible—in view of the vast Soviet land mass that can screen possible future tests—to have positive assurance of such detection, except in the case of the largest weapons. Nor is it possible to state, immediately following the long-range detection of a test, its size & character." [See pp. 340D2, 332A3]

• "If your Govt. were to suspend research & preparation for tests—as well as the tests themselves—and resume such preparation only upon knowledge that another nation had actually exploded another H-bomb, we could find our present commanding lead in nuclear weapons erased or even reversed. For the preparation for such a test may require up to 2 years. . . . If your Govt. were to suspend only its tests, while continuing precautionary research & preparation—if that were feasible—we could still suffer a serious military disadvantage. It requires a year or more to organize & effect such tests as those conducted on our [Pacific] proving ground." [See p. 340G2-A3]

Powell Retracts Assertion

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), in a statement issued by the White House Oct. 23, retracted his assertion that Pres. Eisenhower advocated jailing anybody who refused to obey court orders to desegregate schools. Powell, in a speech in Harlem Oct. 13, had said that he had asked Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 11 how to deal with such disobedience and that the President had told him he favored trying such persons "for contempt" and jailing them "if they're guilty."

Powell conceded in his Oct. 23 statement that Mr. Eisenhower "did not make the remarks . . . which I attributed to him. I inadvertently confused this view with my recollection of what the President said at his public press conference on Sept. 11, when he did mention . . . enforcement of school integration." (Mr. Eisen-

hower had said Sept. 11 that if violence followed a court's desegregation order, it might be a case of "contempt" calling for a fine or jail term.) [See p. 342C-D1]

Other Political Developments

Rep. Robert Hale's (R.) reelection in Maine's First Cong. Dist. was confirmed by a recount Oct. 23. [See p. 334G1-A2] . . . **Pres. Eisenhower** was indorsed for reelection Oct. 23 by the *Chicago Sun-Times & Collier's* magazine. [See p. 342D-E1] . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson** was indorsed Oct. 18 by the *Toledo Blade* and became the first Democrat the paper had backed for President in its 121-yr. history. . . . **Gallup Poll** reports: Oct. 11—Protestants favored the Eisenhower-Nixon slate over the Stevenson-Kefauver one by 57% to 36%; Roman Catholics backed Stevenson-Kefauver over Eisenhower-Nixon by 50% to 43%; Jews supported Stevenson-Kefauver against Eisenhower-Nixon by 65% to 21%. Oct. 13—Persons who had attended college backed by the GOP slate over the Democratic by 64% to 31%; those who had gone to high school favored Eisenhower-Nixon over Stevenson-Kefauver by 50% to 43%; voters who never went beyond grammer school preferred the Eisenhower ticket to the Stevenson by 46% to 42%. [See p. 332E-G3] . . . **Hungary** Oct. 19 turned down an invitation to send observers to the U.S. elections but invited the U.S. to send observers to the 1957 Hungarian elections. Poland & Czechoslovakia also declined the U.S. invitations. [See p. 334E1] . . . **3 Russians** chosen by the USSR to observe the U.S. elections arrived by plane in New York Oct. 22. Those picked: Leonid N. Solovev, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) & deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Com. of Trade Unions; V. L. Kudryavtsev, member of *Izvestia's* editorial board; M. I. Rubinshtein, doctor of economics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. [See p. 334E1] . . . **Gov. Albert B. Chandler** of Kentucky called off his feud with Sen. Earle C. Clements & ex-Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby, his state's Democratic Senatorial nominees, and agreed Oct. 17 to be honorary chairman of an advisory committee backing the state Democratic ticket. [See p. 222C-D1] . . . **Gov. Allan Shivers** (D., Tex.) announced Oct. 17 that he would campaign in Southern states for Pres. Eisenhower's reelection. [See p. 309G3] . . . **Independent States' Rights Party,** meeting in Richmond, Va. Oct. 15, gave its Presidential nomination to ex-Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews & its Vice Presidential nomination to ex-Rep. Thomas H. Werdel, Bakersfield, Calif. lawyer. Andrews' platform called for abolition of the income tax, complete state control of public schools, adoption of the Bricker amendment, and an end to the draft. [See p. 334B2] . . . **Rep. John Bell Williams** (D., Miss.) announced Oct. 22 that he would support States' Rights electors in the Presidential election because Pres. Eisenhower & Stevenson advocated using "the full force of the Executive Branch to compel" school integration. . . . **Gov. George M. Leader** (D., Pa.) was attacked by Republicans for allegedly suggesting in a speech in Oakland, Calif. Oct. 12 that Vice Pres. Nixon be "retired" to Alcatraz. Leader explained Oct. 14 that when he recommended retiring Nixon to an "offshore island . . . out in the bay" he had been thinking of Seal Rocks or Treasure Island. He asked: "What is there about Nixon that makes even his supporters think of Alcatraz as a retirement home for him?" . . . **Nixon** was cleared by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Sept. 30 of rumors that he was anti-Semitic. Nixon explained in Grand Rapids, Mich. Oct. 1 that he had switched hotels in St. Petersburg, Fla. on learning that the Tides Hotel, where he originally was scheduled to stay, was "restricted" against Jews. He said he had a "standing rule in campaigns" not to stay in hotels that practice racial or religious discrimination. [See p. 340D3] . . . **Gov. J. Bracken Lee** of Utah announced Oct. 14 that he would run for reelection as an independent despite his defeat in the Republican gubernatorial primary. [See p. 301A1] . . . **Vivien Kellems'** attempt to seek election as an Independent Party candidate for Senator from Connecticut suffered a setback Oct. 1 when state officials invalidated more than half of the 14,162 names on her nominating petitions.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 15 ordered the Commerce Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. to start work on an atomic-powered merchant vessel authorized by Congress. It will cost over $40 million, be powered by a 20,000-hp. reactor, be 595 ft. long & 78 ft. in the beam, have a 21-knot service speed, carry 12,000 tons of cargo & 100 passengers. The reactor will not be secret; information about its design will be available to engineers of all nations [see p. 246C2]. (Mr. Eisenhower marked his 66th birthday Oct. 14.) [See p. 300G2-A3] . . . **Negro Inter Civic Council** of Tallahassee, Fla. & 21 members who had run a car pool for Negroes boycotting segregated buses were convicted by City Judge John A. Rudd Oct. 20 of operating an illegal transportation system. They were fined $500 each and given suspended 60-day jail sentences. The council dropped the pool Oct. 22, but the Rev. C. M. Steele, council pres. & head of Tallahassee's NAACP chapter, insisted that "the war is not over; we are still walking." [See p. 185D2] . . . **Tennessee's** school segregation laws were ruled unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court Oct. 5 as it upheld integration at Clinton High School. [See p. 302B3] . . . **U.S. Supreme Court** refused Oct. 15 to test a law under which South Carolina barred "dark-skinned" children claiming Turkish descent from a Sumter County elementary school. The "Turks," whose ancestors have lived in South Carolina since shortly after the Revolutionary War, have refused to mingle with Negroes but have been rejected by whites. . . . **Intl. Longshoremen's Assn.** retained control of Port of New York dockworkers by defeating the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Longshoremen in a representation election Oct. 17 for the 3d time in 3 years. The vote was 11,827 to 7,428. [See p. 161A-D3] . . . **United Auto Workers'** 3-yr.-old unfair labor practices case against the Kohler Co. of Sheboygan, Wis. was dismissed by NLRB trial examiner George Downing in Washington Oct. 16 because UAW international trustees had failed to file Taft-Hartley law non-Communist affidavits. This made the union ineligible to use NLRB facilities. [See p. 185F2] . . . **Sen. J. William Fulbright** (D., Ark.), chairman of a special Senate subcommittee investigating foreign aid, announced Oct. 17 the appointment of these "outstanding" citizens to make on-the-spot foreign aid studies in the following areas: Norway, Denmark, W. Germany & Yugoslavia — Wm. Randolph Hearst Jr.; Greece, Turkey & Iran—ex-Amb. Norman Armour; South Asia — Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, Rutgers U. pres.; Near East—ex-Amb. Jas. Clement Dunn; Southeast Asia—Clement D. Johnston, U.S. Chamber of Commerce bd. chrmn.; Central America—James Minotto, ex-U.S. aid chief in Portugal; Far East—Dr. John A. Hanna, Michigan State U. pres. . . . **California,** whose population grew from 10,586,223 in 1950 to 12,961,000 as of July 1, 1955, exceeded all states in population growth for the period, the Census Bureau reported Oct. 19. But Nevada, with a 47.1% population growth for the period (from 160,083 to 235,000), led in rate of growth. The rate for all of continental U.S. was 9%—from 150,697,631 to 164,303,000. Lowest rate of growth, 0.9% (from 906,000 to 913,774), was recorded by Maine. [See p. 334G1] . . . **Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics** Oct. 17 elected Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle to succeed Dr. J. C. Hunsacker as chairman.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prizes. The 1956 Nobel Prize in Medicine & Physiology was awarded by the Royal Caroline Medical-Surgical Institute in Stockholm Oct. 18 jointly to Drs. Dickinson W. Richards Jr., 60, & André F. Cournand, 60, of Columbia U. (N.Y.) and to Dr. Werner Forssmann, 52, of Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, for evolving a new technique in diagnosis & treatment of heart disease. The technique began as an experiment in 1929, when Forssmann, then a Berlin urologist, threaded a catheter into the vein of his right arm and slowly worked it into the right ventricle of his heart. X-rays showed the path along which the catheter had traveled. Cournand & Richards used Forssmann's technique in 1936-37 to test pressures in the heart, lungs & circulatory system, and to find abnormalities in heart-circulatory functions. [See Vol. XV, p. 362D3]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N. Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 21; based on national sales) [See p. 171A3]

Fiction: 1—Wm. Brinkley's "Don't Go Near the Water"; 2—Françoise Sagan's "A Certain Smile"; 3—Grace Metalious' "Peyton Place"; 4—Edwin O'Connor's "The Last Hurrah"; 5—Patrick Dennis' "Auntie Mame."

Non-Fiction: 1—Kathryn Hulme's "The Nun's Story"; 2—D. D. Alexander's "Arthritis & Common Sense"; 3—Anne M. Lindbergh's "The Unicorn"; 4—John F. Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage"; 5—Duchess of Windsor's "The Heart Has its Reasons."

NEW BOOKS

Atomic Quest. By Arthur Holly Compton. Scientist's account of beginning of atomic era, decision to drop bomb on Hiroshima. Oct. 22. (Oxford, 370 pp., $5)†

Boswell in Search of a Wife, 1766-1769. Edited by Frank Brady & Frederick A. Pottle. James Boswell's search for woman willing to share her fortune with him. Oct. 22. (McGraw-Hill, 390 pp., $6)†

Easter in Sicily. By Herbert Kubly. Travel book about ancient island & its violent history. Oct. 23. (Simon & Schuster, 296 pp., $3.95)†

The Great World & Timothy Colt. By Louis Auchinloss. Satiric novel about young lawyer's single-minded pursuit of success. Oct. 22. (Houghton, Mifflin, 285 pp., $3.75)*

The Voice at the Back Door. By Elizabeth Spencer. Local election in Mississippi in 1950 lays bare prejudices, provokes violence. Oct. 19. (McGraw-Hill, 334 pp., $3.95)*

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

Double in Hearts. Farce by Paul Nathan. Death of analyst causes young man to seek extra-marital relationship. Staged by John Gerstad. Presented by Bernard Strays, Paul Vroom & Adna Karns. With Wm. Redfield, Laurence Hugo, Julia Meade, Neva Patterson. Oct. 16 at John Golden. (0-0-7)§ Closed Oct. 20 after 6 performances.

The Reluctant Debutante. Comedy by Wm. Douglas Home. Upper-class English family tries to marry off daughter. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Presented by Gilbert Miller. With Wilfrid Hyde White, Adrianne Allen, Anna Massey, Brenda Forbes, John Merivale. Oct. 10 at Henry Miller's. (5-1-1)§

Too Late the Phalarope. Robt. Yale Libott's drama based on Alan Paton's novel. About South African police officer trapped by apartheid laws. Staged by John Stix. Presented by Mary K. Frank. With Barry Sullivan, Finlay Currie, Ellen Holly, Geoffrey Horne, Laurinda Barrett, Geo. Tyne, Bronia Steffan. Oct. 11 at Belasco. (1-5-1)§

Closed

St. Joan Oct. 21 (53 performances)

SCHOOL & CHURCH

United Lutheran Church in America, at its 20th biennial convention (held in Harrisburg, Pa. Oct. 10-17), refused Oct. 17 to adopt a proposal lauding the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision as "in harmony with Christian convictions." But it adopted a declaration that Christian brotherhood "is impeded by practices enforcing segregation." The convention, representing 2,270,000 members, gave unanimous approval Oct. 15 to a proclamation announcing a desire to merge with "all or any" American Lutheran bodies. The convention voted Oct. 16 to recognize divorce and to permit the remarriage of repentant divorced persons. It also voted approval of planned parenthood. The Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry was re-elected Oct. 16 to a 6-yr. term as pres. of the denomination. [See Vol. XIV, p. 343F2] . . . **Innocent XI** (Benedetto Odescalchi, 1611-89), a Pope who rallied Christian Europe against 17th-Century Turkish invaders, was beatified in Vatican City Oct. 7. . . . **Christian missionaries** in India faced increasing Indian Govt. opposition, according to Vatican sources (reported Oct. 6). . . . **American Council on Education,** meeting in Chicago Oct. 11-12, discussed the problem of growing provincialism in state universities due to quotas on out-of-state students. Franklin D. Murphy, U. of Kanaas chancellor, was elected council chairman. . . . **Com. of the Arts & Sciences for Eisenhower** announced Oct. 10 that it was asking 30,000 educators how to implement Pres. Eisenhower's proposal to provide "institutions of modern techniques & sciences" for areas with educational shortages. [See p. 176C-E2]

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in leading N.Y. newspapers; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

OBITUARIES

Lawrence Dale Bell, 62, founder (in 1915) & chrmn. of Bell Aircraft Corp.; Oct. 20 in Buffalo, N. Y. of heart ailment. He aided in design & construction of jet-powered Bell X-1 (first plane to surpass speed of sound), Bell X-2 (which held world speed record) [see p. 328B2], other experimental planes, military helicopters, guided missiles & rocket motors.

D'Alton Corry Coleman, 77, Canadian Pacific Ry. chrmn. & pres. 1942-47; Oct. 17 in Montreal.

Archbishop Valentine Dymek, 67, prelate of Poznan, head of World War II Nazi-sponsored Polish Catholic Church; Oct. 22 in Poznan, Poland.

Agnes Valborg Erica Fromen, 87, Swedish-born sculptor; Oct. 19 in Manteno, Ill.

Milton J. Coger, 49, American Type Founders Co. pres.; Oct. 22 while vacationing in Paget, Bermuda.

Shortridge Hardesty, 72, construction engineer who designed Rainbow Arch bridge over Niagara river, Goethals & Outerbridge cantilever bridges over Arthur Kill, Staten Island; Oct. 16 in Larchmont, N. Y.

Isham Jones, 63, ex-bandleader, composer of *It Had to Be You, I'll See You in My Dreams, Swinging Down the Lane*; Oct. 19 in Hollywood of cancer.

Dr. Hardy Liston Sr., 67, Negro educator, Johnson C. Smith U. pres. since 1947; Oct. 20 in Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Theodore Maynard, 65, Indian-born ex-Georgetown U. English dept. head, author of *Life of Mother Cabrini, Bloody Mary;* Oct. 18 in Port Washington, N. Y.

Adm. Orin Gould Murfin, 80, pres. of 1944 Naval Court of Inquiry into Pearl Harbor disaster, ex-Asiatic Fleet cmndr.-in-chief; Oct. 22 in San Diego. [See Vol. IV, p. 224M]

Dr. Julian J. Obermann, 68, Polish-born Yale U. prof. emeritus of Semitic languages, Yale Judaica Series ed. 1943-55; Oct. 17 in New Haven, Conn.

Rev. Joseph Philippe, 79, Roman Catholic Bishop of Luxembourg; Oct. 21 in Luxembourg of heart ailment.

Prof. Daniel Clemens Sayre, 53, aeronautical expert, Princeton U. School of Engineering assoc. dean, director of James Forrestal Research Center; Oct. 19 in Princeton.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto race: Jean Behra of France, driving a Maserati, won the 2,000-cc. sport car event in the Grand Prix of Rome auto races Oct. 21; his winning distance was 166.030 km. Marquis Alfonso de Portago, covering 156.683 km. in a Ferrari, won the event for cars over 2,000 cc. . . . **Chess:** Samuel Reshevsky defeated Abe Turner in the 10th & semi-final round in New York Oct. 22 to clinch the Lessing J. Rosenwald trophy with an 8-2 score. [See Vol. XV, p. 284B1] . . . **Golf:** Bill Collins, 28, of Grossinger, N.Y. won the Metropolitan PGA title at the Dellwood Country Club (New City, N.Y.) Oct. 17. Julius Boros of Mid Pines, N.C. won the Carolinas PGA tournament at the Spartanburg (S. C.) Country Club Oct. 18. . . . **Horse racing:** Brookmeade Stable's Flower Bowl, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $58,200 ($50,000 added) Ladies H'cap at Belmont Park (Elmont, N.Y.) Oct. 12, for $40,100. Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Ancestor, Frank (Dooley) Adams up, won the $58,025 Temple Gwathmey (the world's richest steeplechase) at Belmont Park Oct. 17, for $37,450. (Adams & trainer G. H. [Pete] Bostwick announced their retirement from racing after their entry won the event.) Claiborne Farm's Doubledogdare won Keeneland's $70,400 Spinster Stakes at Lexington, Ky. Oct. 19, for $41,140. C. V. Whitney's Magic Forest, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the $136,275 Gardenia Stakes, for $93,550, at Garden State Park (Camden, N.J.) Oct. 20 after Reverie Knoll Farm's Romanita, coming in first under Eric Guerin, was assigned 3d place for bumping the winner. Swirling Abbey, Johnny Longden up, won the $55,000 added Golden Gate (Calif.) futurity at Albany, Calif. Oct. 20. . . . **Sailing:** Eugene Simmons of Bermuda was adjudged winner of the Western Hemisphere snipe championships at Hamilton, Bermuda Oct. 20 after bad weather forced cancellation of the final race; judgment was made on the basis of the best 4 races for each individual.

New Records

Lorraine Crapp, 18, of Australia set 5 new women's world free-style swimming records in Sydney, Australia Oct. 20. Her new marks: 100 meters in one min. 3.2 sec.; 200 meters in 2:18.5; 220 yd. in 2:19.1; 400 meters in 4:47.2 440 yd. in 4:48.6. The 100-meter mark was set when Miss Crapp swam the first leg of the 440-yd. relay, in which her team (Miss Crapp, Margaret Gibson, Barbara Jackson & Dawn Fraser) set a 400-meter world record of 4:22.3. The remaining records were set in the 440-yd. race. John Monckton set a 100-meter world backstroke record in the same meet by swimming 110 yd. in 1:03.3. [See p. 296D-E2] . . . World records set by the U.S. Olympic track & field team in Ontario, Calif. Oct. 20: Parry O'Brien set a 61′ 4⅞″ shot-put mark; the relay team of Chas. Jenkins, Arnie Sowell, Tom Courtney & Louis Jones set a 3:08.6

record for one mile. . . . Sgt. Antti Viskari, 28, of the Finnish Army ran 30 km. in the world record time of one hr. 35 min. 5.6 sec. in Lappeenranta, Finland Oct. 21. [See p. 304B2] . . . Mikhail Krivonosov (or Kriwonoslow) of Russia set a 220-ft. 10⅜-in. (67.32-meter) world record for the hammer throw in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (reported by Moscow radio Oct. 22). [See p. 16D3]

Baseball

World Series players' shares amounted to $8,714.76 each for 32 members of the winning AL N.Y. Yankees who received full shares and to $6,934.34 each for 28 full-share members of the NL Brooklyn Dodgers, it was announced Oct. 17. The Yanks split a total of $318,595.89, the Dodgers $212,397.26. [See p. 344A1] . . . **Mickey Mantle,** Yankee outfielder, posted a .705 slugging percentage (376 bases for 533 times at bat) for 1956, the year's highest in the majors & the 2d straight time he won the AL's slugging title (announced Oct. 17). Duke Snider of the Dodgers, with a .598 average (324 bases for 542 tries), was the NL's 1956 slugging champ. [See p. 327E-G1] . . . **Washington Senators** board of directors voted Oct. 19 to keep the team in Washington and to reject bids from 4 other cities for the team's AL franchise. . . . **Jack Tighe,** 43, first-base coach of the AL Detroit Tigers, was signed to a one-yr. contract Oct. 17 to replace Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris as mgr. [See p. 336B1] . . . **Bob Scheffing,** 41, who managed pennant-winning Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League, was signed Oct. 12 to replace Stan Hack as mgr. of the NL Chicago Cubs. . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** Oct. 20 sold pitcher Ralph Branca & catcher Dixie Howell to their AA farm club, St. Paul, and recalled catcher Joe Pignatano & shortstop Bob Lillis. . . . **Chicago Cubs** Oct. 17 sent pitcher Jim Hughes, 33, & outfielder Monte Irvin, 37, to their PCL Los Angeles farm club in return for 3d-baseman Gene Freese, 30. . . . **Baltimore Orioles** Oct. 17 gave unconditional releases to infielder Grady Hatton, 34, outfielder Hoot Evers, 35, & pitcher Johnny Schmitz, 35.

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"Spanish style" of javelin throwing was outlawed by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London Oct. 23. This method, developed by Felix Erauzquin, 49, a Basque, enabled ordinary javelin throwers to exceed the previous world record with ease, but it endangered participants & spectators because the thrower had no idea where the javelin would go. "Spanish style" throwers lubricate the javelin with soap and then whirl like discus throwers before launching it. Egil Danielsen of Norway used the method to make a 307-ft. 4⅞-in. throw in Hamar, Norway. (The recognized world record: 274 ft. 5¾ in., set by Janusz Sidlo of Poland in Milan, Italy June 30, 1956.) . . . **Radio** in the quarterback's headgear (for instructions from the coach) was banned for the rest of the 1956 season by Natl. Football League Comm. Bert Bell Oct. 18. Paul Brown, Cleveland Browns coach, had started the innovation. . . . **Willie Shoemaker,** riding Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Beautillion to victory in the 6th race at Garden State Park (Camden, N.J.) Oct. 18, boosted his season's purse winnings to $2,001,165 — to become the first American jockey to win purses totaling $2 million in one year. [See p. 296F1] . . . **Natl. Wrestling Alliance** & its members were accused by the Justice Dept., in a civil anti-trust suit filed in Des Moines, Ia. Oct. 15, of monopolizing the booking of professional wrestlers. The defendants, in a consent judgment, promised to engage in no monopolistic practices.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 21—N.Y. 38, Pittsburgh 10; Chicago Bears 58, Baltimore 27; Chicago Cards 20, Phidadelphia 6; Detroit 20, San Francisco 17; Green Bay 42, Los Angeles 17; Washington 20, Cleveland 9.

College (Oct. 20)

Air Force 49, Colo. Mines 6
Ariz. 26†, N.M. 12*
Ariz. St. (Tempe) 26, Hardin-Simmons 13
Ark. 32, Tex. 14
Bos. Coll. 32, Rtgers. 0
Clark 13, Ala. St. 6
COP 28, Marquette 6
Colo. 52, Ia. St. 0
Columbia 26, Harvard 20
Conn. 13, Me. 17
Dartmth. 7, Holy C. 7
Dela. 14, N.H. 6
Denver 40, Colo. Coll. 21
Fla. 21, Vandblt. 7
Fla. St. 14, Wake For. 14
G. Wash. 40, VMI 14*
Ga. 7, Miami (Fla.) 7*
Ga. Tech 28, Auburn 7
Getysbg. 35, Muhlenburg 7
Houston 13, Okla. A&M 0
Ind. 19, Neb. 14
Iowa 34, Hawaii 0
Ky. 14, LSU 0
Lafyt. 13, Bucknell 7
Miami (O.) 16, Ohio U. 7
Mich. 34, Nwstn. 20
Mich. St. 47, N. Dame 14
Minn. 16, Ill. 13
Miss. St. 19, Ark. St. 9
Mo. 20, Kan. St. 6
Mont. 21, Brig. Young 14
Mont. St. 26, Ida. St. 6
Navy 13, Cincinnati 7
N.C. 34, Md. 6
Ore. St. 21, Wash. St. 0
Okla. 34, Kan. 12
Penn. 14, Brown 7
Penn St. 7, Ohio St. 6
Pitt. 27, Duke 14
Princtn. 28, Colgt. 20
Purdue 6, Wis. 6
R.I. 34, Mass. 13
So. Calif. 35, Wash. 7
SMU 14, Rice 13
Stanford 21, Ore. 7
Syracuse 7, Army 0
Temple 27, Carn. Tech 12
Tenn. 24, Ala. 0
Tex. A&M 7, TCU 6
Tulane 10, Miss. 3
Tulsa 3, Detroit 0
UCLA 34, Calif. 20
Utah St. 46, Colo. A&M 7
Vilnva. 27, Bos. U. 13
Va. 24, Lehigh 12
Va. St. 24, Hampton 20
Va. Tech. 46, Richmd. 14
Wabash 23, Sewanee 6
W. Va. 20, W&M 13
Wichita 27, Drake 14
Wofford 23, Citadel 19*
Wyo. 30, Utah 20
Yale 25, Cornell 7

*Oct. 19 †Art Luppino of Arizona U., carrying the ball 3 times for 54 yds., set a college rushing record of 3,247 yds. in 3 seasons.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 48 workers were believed killed and 28 others were injured Oct. 22 when a 200-ton concrete girder fell on them as they worked on a harbor reconstruction project in Karachi, Pakistan. . . . 27 men of the Bhotiya (a people of Tibetan origin) were killed in Himalayan avalanches in the Garhwal district, India, it was reported Oct. 20. [See p. 344G2] . . . 11 persons were killed in landslides near Bogota, Colombia, it was reported Oct. 20. . . . Bubonic plague claimed 10 lives in the Cambodian village of Kabal Khnon, it was reported Oct. 21.

Crime. Joseph Peter Carlino, 43, alleged contact man in the Victor Riesel acid-blinding case, changed his plea Oct. 22 to guilty. He had been indicted on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Johnny Dio (Dioguardi), alleged master-mind of the plot, was released on $100,000 bail Oct. 10. [See p. 320B3] . . . The Colorado Supreme Court Oct. 22 upheld the murder conviction of John Gilbert Graham, 24, who was sentenced to die the week of Jan. 12, 1957 for the 1955 dynamiting of a United Air Lines plane in which 44 persons, including his mother, died. [See p. 156C3] . . . Philippine police reported Oct. 13 that Domingo Salazar, 42, ran amok on Palawan Island Oct. 11 and killed 16 persons before being subdued.

Tax Cases. Acy Lennon, 53, Congressional secy. to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), was convicted in federal court in New York Oct. 19 of evading $1,641 in federal income taxes. He was sentenced Oct. 22 to a year & a day in jail and fined $2,000. Lennon was Powell's 2d secy. to be jailed this year for tax evasion. Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, 47, Powell's chief Congressional secy., got a 7-month sentence in July and was paroled Oct. 17. A 3d Powell secy., William Hampton, 33, still faced trial. The tax-evasion action resulted from an investigation of alleged salary kickbacks to Powell, a charge Powell denied. Powell also denied charges that he switched his election support to Pres. Eisenhower because of "White House pressure" in the tax cases. [See p. 342C-D1]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Victor A. Kravchenko, 51, ex-Soviet Army captain & author of *I Chose Freedom,* shot & wounded Michael Garcia, 21, Oct. 20 in a New York apartment bldg. where Kravchenko lived under the name of Peter Martin. Garcia & a companion, Joseph Ruiz, 23, seeking the apartment of a friend in the same building, mistakenly had rung Kravchenko's bell. A quarrel ensued, and Garcia was shot. [See Vol. X, p. 77K] . . . **Sen Margaret Chase Smith's** (R., Me.) $1 million libel suit against Lee Mortimer, the late Jack Lait & Crown Publishers, Inc. was settled in New York Oct. 17 for $15,000 & the defendants' promise to retract statements in their book *U.S.A. Confidential* that implied Sen. Smith was pro-Red. [See Vol. XII, p. 83M] . . . **Mrs. Antenor Patino,** the former Princess Maria-Cristina de Bourbon, was awarded half her husband's $100 million tin fortune by a Paris court Oct. 17. The Patinos' 1931 marriage contract had provided that their properties remain separate, but the court invalidated the agreement on grounds Mrs. Patino, then 18, had not had her guardian's advice. [See Vol. XV, p. 276B2] . . . **Hugo Seinfeld,** 34, Israeli chemist who had faced investigation in connection with the death of his ex-fiancée, Avis Gray, 25, was deported to England Oct. 17, the U.S. Immigration Svc. disclosed in New York Oct. 22. [See p. 312C2]

Married: Comedian Phil Silvers, 44, to Evelyn Patrick, 24; Oct. 21 in New Haven, Conn. (his 2d).

Divorced: Actress Jayne Mansfield, 23, from public relations man Paul Mansfield, 26, on grounds of cruelty; Oct. 23 in Hollywood.